

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re: :  
SILLAM, et al., : Docket #21cv6675  
 : 1:21-cv-06675-CM-OTW  
Plaintiff, :  
- against - :  
LABATON SUCHAROW LLP, : New York, New York  
 : January 25, 2023  
Defendant. :  
----- :

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE  
THE HONORABLE ONA T. WANG,  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

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None

E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Voir Dire</u>
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HONORABLE ONA T. WANG (THE COURT): -- under the Federal Rules and the Hague Convention would apply. What does that actually mean and what does that prevent or preclude your clients from doing that matters so much here.

MR. MARK ZAUDERER: Sure, and thank you for the opportunity, I'm going to address that specifically --

THE COURT: Yes, and you don't have to stand. I know for some lawyers you can't help it, it's like a reflex, but if you're more comfortable sitting down and speaking into the microphone that's fine, too.

MR. ZAUDERER: Thank you, and if you'll allow me a few minutes I'll do that directly as well, so, and then I'm going to tell you some things that I think are quite shocking that I've learned.

So in terms of the practicalities, one of the suggestions has been made, well, why just, what's the problem, take a remote deposition from here, it's under the Hague Convention. Well if a deposition and, by the way, let me say at the outset, Your Honor, I'm not going to argue the law, this is a discretionary matter, we are entirely in agreement with that although we've noted that the default is you've got a plaintiff who brought a suit here and we've suggested to you there

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2 has to be good reason so that the shoe is on the other  
3 foot, so here's addressing that.

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5 If we take a deposition here during business  
6 hours it's six hours later in France.

7

8 THE COURT: Yep, no, that's not even where I  
9 was going.

10

11 MR. ZAUDERER: Go ahead.

12

13 THE COURT: I was going first, first, look,  
14 we've talked about the different possibilities, right,  
15 I can appreciate in this case that there could be  
16 reasons why you might not want to do a remote  
17 deposition and why there are challenges, among them  
18 the time difference. So I wanted to talk first about  
19 -- well I want to just say first that I'm dismayed  
20 that we're still arguing about this, but I wanted to  
21 talk first about why you cannot do an in person  
22 deposition in France because, that's assuming, right,  
23 if we're talking about a deposition in person in  
24 France that's assuming that plaintiffs have made a  
25 case why there is good cause to, to have the  
depositions proceed in France.

26

27 MR. ZAUDERER: Okay.

28

29 THE COURT: I'm not necessarily ruling that  
30 plaintiffs have made that showing because one of the

1  
2 other alternatives I am still considering is, is  
3 whether they should be compelled to come to New York  
4 or whether there ought to be a remote deposition with  
5 them sitting in France to address their concerns.  
6 However, the reason why I'm exploring an in person  
7 deposition in France in the first instance is because  
8 they've been done before, they were done before the  
9 pandemic --

10 MR. ZAUDERER: We know that.

11 THE COURT: They've been done, right? If it  
12 takes, it takes the issue of plaintiff's inability or  
13 unwillingness to travel off the table, right, it takes  
14 that factor away. It also takes away your concerns  
15 about the time difference, about the possibility that  
16 there's other people in the room or other influences  
17 or, you know, and, look, I'm old school because I have  
18 done remote and video depositions well before the  
19 pandemic --

20 MR. ZAUDERER: Judge, may I?

21 THE COURT: (continuing) -- but as the party,  
22 as a lawyer taking a deposition --

23 MR. ZAUDERER: Judge --

24 THE COURT: I completely understand why, why  
25 an in person deposition and particularly in this case

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2 might be preferable. I'm not yet ruling on either of  
3 those, I just want to explore --

4 MR. ZAUDERER: I understand.

5 THE COURT: (continuing) -- the various  
6 options here.

7 MR. ZAUDERER: It does not take away the  
8 problem, and please indulge me and let me explain it,  
9 there are some unusual situations here which I have to  
10 have the opportunity to make you aware of, okay?

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. ZAUDERER: So in this, let's say we were  
13 taking it, now we're going to have a brouhaha at the  
14 outset, okay, and I'm going to tell you why, and there  
15 is going to be an examiner there who is not familiar  
16 with things here and we're in a time difference. And I  
17 don't know what Your Honor's practice is --

18 THE COURT: Wait, are you still talking about  
19 a remote deposition?

20 MR. ZAUDERER: No, in person in France.

21 THE COURT: Okay.

22 MR. ZAUDERER: First of all, I'm going to have  
23 to go over there, consider the expense, right, I've  
24 got to bring this gentleman with me here with the  
25 documents, I have to have French counsel, I have to

1 hire the videographers over there, the stenographers  
2 over there, the translators over there, it's  
3 expensive. And we can't just show up, there's only an  
4 overnight going to Paris, that's the only way to get  
5 there, you can't get there at ten in the morning and  
6 then do a deposition. So you're there at least a day  
7 and a half in advance, then you've got to take another  
8 day wasted, another day, another day.

10 But let me get to the heart of this, which I  
11 will, okay? I went over the incognito last week to  
12 attend a French proceeding. This is what's going on  
13 and is highly relevant, Your Honor. This gentleman  
14 has brought three criminal proceedings in France. In  
15 France you can do it two ways, you can either go to  
16 the prosecutor as you would here and ask them to  
17 investigate -- please.

18 THE COURT: When you gentleman, which  
19 gentleman?

20 MR. ZAUDERER: Plaintiff.

21 THE COURT: Which one?

22 MR. ZAUDERER: Sillam. Sillam, Mr. Sillam,  
23 okay, he's gone and twice he was turned down by the  
24 prosecutors there. And then he brought a third  
25 proceeding which you can do in France, anybody can

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2 prosecute a criminal case, and I went there and I sat  
3 there incognito and I saw such allegations that were  
4 being considered such as a settlement, a civil  
5 settlement that Sillam had made here in a prior  
6 proceeding with the defendants was a crime, okay, absurd,  
7 absurd contentions. And I found out from, because Labaton  
8 was being investigated at the behest of Mr. Sillam, the  
9 French police revealed to us that this is a gentleman who  
10 has been serially investigated for multiple serious crimes,  
11 that is Mr. Sillam.

12 THE COURT: When you say this is a gentleman --

13 MR. ZAUDERER: Sillam, Mr. Sillam.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. ZAUDERER: Okay, plaintiff Sillam. According  
16 to the police, and I have the translation, and this is going  
17 to be relevant to the deposition because I'm going to be  
18 asking him about all this and we're going to have a brouhaha  
19 and somebody sitting in Europe who is overseeing this  
20 deposition isn't going to have the slightest idea what the  
21 Rules of Evidence are in a proceeding in the Southern  
22 District of New York or how prior criminal --

23 THE COURT: How much do the rules -- oh, okay, so  
24 you're talking about Rules of Evidence for criminal  
25 proceedings in New York?



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MR. ZAUDERER: No, the civil, we're in a civil case here --

THE COURT: Why do the Rules of Evidence matter in a deposition?

MR. ZAUDERER: Because I'm going to use it at trial in the Southern District. This deposition will be used in the Southern District, that's why, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right --

MR. ZAUDERER: Okay.

THE COURT: So why, so, okay, this gets back to the question I asked at the beginning then, why can you not get questions and answers under oath that you could use in a civil proceeding --

MR. ZAUDERER: Right, I'm going to answer your question, Your Honor, what if the lawyer says I direct the witness not to answer, it's improper, criminal, whatever, and now we have somebody, a supervisor who is not going to know what to do, who knows what that person will do. It's now, we're there and it's ten o'clock in the morning, this is going to start up, and now it's four o'clock in the morning here. I don't know what Your Honor's practices are, I'm certainly not going to call chambers at 4 a.m. and, if not, we're going to be stuck over there until we get a

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ruling, that's what is going to happen.

THE COURT: Or you could bring it to the Part  
1 judge and take your chances there.

MR. ZAUDERER: At 4 a.m., how do I do that?

THE COURT: Yes, you know what, what happens  
when there's -- what happens when there's fights?  
You're a very experienced litigator, Mr. Zauderer.

MR. ZAUDERER: Yes.

THE COURT: What happens when there are fights  
in another time zone and there are deposition issue,  
what do you do? I've always told people when I was a  
practitioner, I tell people now, you make your record  
and you move on. I want to get more granular, okay --

MR. ZAUDERER: I'm getting there.

THE COURT: This hypothetical, yes, it could  
happen, but what are the bases where, one, a lawyer  
can direct a witness not to answer? Are they  
different in the United States versus France? Can they  
be asserted differently, what does that mean, or does that  
just stage the question to an issue of sanctions, an issue  
to compel at additional deposition? You may have to show  
that, you know, you weren't able to get what you were able  
to get and maybe there will be costs assessed. But those  
are all issues that may come up but they may not come up,

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but the parties are very much aware that the Federal Civil  
Discovery Rules allow apportionment of costs,  
apportionment and potentially sanctions if the parties  
don't work together in good faith to complete --

MR. ZAUDERER: May I respond?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ZAUDERER: Thank you. May I respond to  
that, thank you. My response, Your Honor, is we can  
avoid all that if we're here. If we're here in the  
Southern District in Manhattan during normal business  
hours and if there has to be delay, you know, we just  
go home. Mr. Sillam has taken, one person has come  
here and taken an airplane and stayed in a nice hotel.  
And it will either get resolved that day or another  
day, we don't have to deal with do we hang around in  
France, do we come back, do we go over again and spend  
money and time over there. There's just simply in my  
view, respectfully, no reason for that. You avoid all  
these problems. I cannot understand, Your Honor, why  
one should even question the preference of a  
deposition being taken in France rather than here  
where the --

THE COURT: Mr. Zauderer, I'm going to cut you  
off right now.

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MR. ZAUDERER: Sure.

THE COURT: I told you at the outset why.

MR. ZAUDERER: Right.

THE COURT: You acknowledge that this is a discretionary determination.

MR. ZAUDERER: I do. I do.

THE COURT: Right? I will tell you that when I was a practitioner I conducted multiday depositions in Paris of French nationals. We were able to work it out, and I'm trying to understand why you're not able to work it out, okay. I get that you would prefer, and it would be cheaper for you to have the deposition in New York. I have not ruled out that that is what I may order ultimately, but I want to explore why we are fighting so hard on this and --

MR. ZAUDERER: Okay.

THE COURT: Because you are saying it's not possible. And what I'm hearing here is it would be expensive, it would be inconvenient and, you know what, I'm going to tell you that it would be extremely inconvenient given what I'm hearing from what plaintiffs are saying about having to come to New York, that they don't have passports, do you really want to be pushing out the deadlines waiting for them

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2 to get their passports if, indeed, they are ordered to  
3 appear in New York for a deposition? Do you want to  
4 have those fights? I'm trying to understand which is  
5 going to be the most cost effective just in speedy  
6 resolution.

7 MR. ZAUDERER: Okay. May I, excuse my  
8 enthusiasm, Your Honor, there's another reason, okay.  
9 This plaintiff has felt free to bring criminal  
10 proceedings --

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. ZAUDERER: Okay, that's my concern. And I,  
13 as I say, I went there incognito in court --

14 THE COURT: Okay, let me, can we table that  
15 again?

16 MR. ZAUDERER: Sure.

17 THE COURT: What I saw in multiple filings was  
18 we can't do a deposition under the Federal Rules, the  
19 Hague Convention would apply. Why, you can do this  
20 under a commissioner, you can agree to certain rules  
21 of the deposition, I still am not hearing specifically  
22 why taking a deposition of a French national in France  
23 under the Hague Convention is so impossible, okay? I  
24 will set aside, let's just put the blocking statute  
25 issue on hold, I have questions about that as well

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because that also came up in my past experience and somehow we were able to work it out, okay, but let me hear about the whole, the Federal Rules versus Hague Convention and why it's not possible?

MR. ZAUDERER: I do not say it is not possible, I do not make that contention.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ZAUDERER: I want to be clear and forgive me if I didn't make that clear. I am not arguing it's not possible. What I am saying, if I can talk about the blocking statute, is this plaintiff over whom counsel here have no control has filed a criminal proceeding, he has been charged criminally, himself, multiple times, including possession of a firearm, fraud, I have the record here of six, five or six instances where he's been investigated and charged by the police. He, there is nothing that would restrain him after I take a deposition in France from filing a criminal proceeding claiming whatever he wants to, as he's done with Labaton, and responsible lawyers there. He's filed a criminal proceeding over there and he'll do it with me. And you and I may say well that's frivolous, but I have to defend it. I have to hire French lawyers. He can bring a criminal proceeding and

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there is a record here, that's my concern. I'm not arguing that we couldn't do a deposition with all the costs and all that, if I haven't been clear, I apologize.

THE COURT: Okay, how does the -- so the concern as you're articulating it now --

MR. ZAUDERER: Yes.

THE COURT: Is if you were to go to Paris to take the deposition you don't have any assurances that you're not going to be subjected to a frivolous, some sort of proceeding in France on the basis of what you are, the fact of taking the deposition.

MR. ZAUDERER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I see Mr. Reda shaking his head, talk to me about this. And, you know, I have to tell you, this is something that is unique to this case that does concern me and it's sort of outside of the law, okay, this really does, this is one of the practical concerns that I'm hearing. So go ahead, Mr. Reda.

MR. REDA: Well, Judge, I would just I guess start by saying that I came here thinking this was really their motion to reargue or renew, yet there's no new facts, they certainly couldn't argue and did

not argue that the Court misapplied the law, the law is crystal clear in this area, there is really no gray area, and they haven't done anything but put forth the same old arguments except now they now want to say, almost like defame my client with all these allegations that they didn't bring up in their papers, I don't know what they're talking about, but my clients have, and we stated it in our papers that they are willing to sign affidavits stating that they will not do anything in regards to these lawyers pertaining to the depositions that occur in France.

And they can draft the affidavits however they want to proceed with this, but our clients, and the reason we're here, given, you know, have offered to the Court that they are medically unable to travel. The man has not traveled since 2018 to the United States, that's five years, and his doctor has said that at this point he shouldn't be traveling because of his health issues. The same with the other plaintiff. And we have said if the Court wants these documents or wants these doctors' notes we'd be more than happy to supply them.

And understand, again, now he's saying he was in France incognito. When he came to the Court and asked for an adjournment of the last conference, he didn't say he



1 was going to Court incognito, he said that he had a case  
2 involving the exact same parties in France. And that was  
3 months in advance, I mean this court date was months in  
4 advance, they could have, if they had done anything in  
5 this case since August or even the latest in November when  
6 you ruled that they couldn't, they hadn't come here, they  
7 had to do it in France or remotely -- or remotely in your  
8 original order you, this motion here is a motion to  
9 reargue your original decision which stated that the  
10 deposition should either be in France or remotely as our  
11 clients are in France. They are now trying to get you to  
12 change your mind but they haven't given you any new  
13 information, either law or facts, that would warrant you  
14 changing your original order.

16 And what I find more, I guess troublesome, is  
17 that since, we've been doing this since August, they've  
18 made no attempt to go through the Hague convention. I mean  
19 not at all, and yet in their papers they argue it's going  
20 to take too long. Well, you know what, it wouldn't have  
21 taken too long if they did it when they were supposed to.  
22 In fact, if they had done it in a timely fashion when he  
23 was in France, we could have done the depositions then, we  
24 all could have gone there. He was there, clients were  
25 there, could have done it then, but he didn't.

1  
2 And the law is very clear, in fact, our Courts,  
3 the Federal Courts have ruled that the deposition on  
4 notice in exact facts like this case, which is people that  
5 voluntarily want to be deposed, there's no national French  
6 interest, there's no interest by the French government in  
7 this case, all of the things the Third Circuit Court of  
8 appeals has talked about in why the Hague convention is  
9 just one method and maybe not the best method. Only they,  
10 Congress had indicated that you should use the Hague if  
11 the party doesn't want to be deposed, he has to be forced  
12 to be deposed, you'll have to go through the Hague. Our  
13 clients have voluntarily said they want to be deposed in  
14 France, they've said they'll sign affidavits saying that  
15 they won't pursue any action and this, we could have been  
16 done with this already. He was in France, we could have  
17 gone to France, I just don't understand that they keep  
18 doing the same thing yet they've done nothing to move this  
19 forward as far as the Hague convention is concerned, not  
20 that they need to, because depositions on notice would be  
21 the preferred way to go.

22 And this whole thing about when we get there,  
23 when we're there on notice, the Federal Rules of Civil  
24 Procedure apply. We don't need a French lawyer there to  
25 interpret the Federal Rules, we all know the Federal

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Rules, that's what's going to apply to these witnesses.  
And as the Court pointed out, if our clients somehow take  
advantage of this and don't answer questions, there are  
sanctions that the Court can impose, like dismissing their  
complaint because the Federal Rules allow for that. so  
I don't think we have to worry about what the French  
law says, what French lawyers are going to say,  
because there will really be no reason for French  
lawyers to be there. We're conducting a deposition in  
France or remotely based on the Federal Rules of Civil  
Procedure as they apply to this case.

MR. ZAUDERER: May I -- oh, sorry, may I  
reply, Your Honor?

MR. REDA: And I also just wanted out to the  
Court --

THE COURT: I just want to let Mr. Reda  
finish.

MR. REDA: (continuing) -- that not only was  
this motion improper but they violated all the Court  
rules, 6.3 says you're not allowed to attach  
affidavits to their papers. So instead, what, they  
call them declarations, I mean is that a way that you  
get around it? And, again, no new evidence, no new  
facts, just the same old argument that, well, they

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should be here because they sued here. But I think we've established reasonable cause to understand why they can't come here now, it's a medical issue.

And what's more I think interesting is that they've already told us that one of their witnesses, one of their lawyers, has medical issues and they want us depose him virtually, which we said we would do. So it's all right for their witness to be deposed virtually, but our witnesses have to be in person in New York. It just boggles my mind that we're still arguing something and yet they've done nothing at all to move this forward. We could have been done with this already and we haven't even started.

MR. ZAUDERER: May I reply?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. ZAUDERER: Thank you. Look, first of all, we have supplied an affidavit from French counsel on the issue of the undertaking not to bring a criminal proceeding that's been proffered here. And the affidavit states as a matter of French law that it's irrelevant, it's ineffective, you cannot promise with legal effect not to bring a criminal action based on something in the future. I mean that's been uncontroverted here, that's number one.

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The second, I would like to just briefly --  
THE COURT: Well what about, what about the  
teeth that we have here with sanctions, apportionment  
--

MR. ZAUDERER: You know, you can bring all the  
sanctions you wish here, one can, that's not going to  
stop me having to respond to a criminal proceeding in  
France, okay, by Mr. Sillam. It just won't.

THE COURT: Unless, unless, for example, the  
party were directed to pay costs for having to defend  
the proceeding, right?

MR. ZAUDERER: This is a person who's been  
investigated for criminal behavior six times and he's  
in France. He is not, and even if this case is  
dismissed here he is not going to forego bringing a  
criminal charge against me for anything he can  
superficially argue, okay, that's what I face as  
counsel and going over there. I don't want to be  
exposed to that.

THE COURT: Yet you have representations from  
an officer of the court here that he's not going to  
let his client do that.

MR. ZAUDERER: He can't control his client.  
Why, I'm not going to assume that. He would come

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here, say, look, I told him he can't do it, I'll make a representation, what's it worth?

THE COURT: Really? So your suggestion is that as an officer of the court Mr. Reda would not be able to control his client, but he apparently doesn't know that so he's willing to put his own integrity and reputation out there and potentially face sanctions if it comes, if it turns out that that's not, that's not appropriate, that's not possible?

MR. ZAUDERER: I can't speak for him under what circumstances he would make that representation, whether he will or he won't, but either way it does not protect us from Mr. Sillam, okay? He may in good faith speak to his client and say I won't bring it and then he makes that representation and Mr. Sillam does it, what's that worth? He said, Judge, I made that in good faith, he probably would, I don't doubt it, that has no meaning or effect.

I'd like to also address the procedural issue if it's of any concern or consequence. I just want to remind the Court that the original determination of the place of deposition was not on a formal noticed motion that was briefed, it was an oral discussion at an conference following a joint submission concerning

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the positions.

THE COURT: And the text of my order, so I don't want to -- I, there is enough going on in this case and the related issues, and the disputes between your clients that aren't even before this Court for me to get bogged down in parsing out procedure and what I meant in my prior order, but my prior order directed you all to meet and confer. I do not get the sense that there's been a whole lot of meeting and conferring going on here.

MR. ZAUDERER: We did confer, my colleagues continually confer, I think that's accurate.

ATTORNEY: Yes, we met and conferred extensively, unfortunately we just can't agree.

MR. ZAUDERER: Yeah, this is sometimes where people have to agree to disagree, we're all aware of the obligation and the utility of conferring, and we've done that, but sometimes people agree to disagree and their clients are in sharp contrast with each other.

MR. REDA: If I may, Judge?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. REDA: I'd also, again, these, this declaration from a French lawyer, improper, shouldn't

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have been even allowed to be submitted on the docket  
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THE COURT: Okay, go ahead, move onto the next  
issue.

MR. REDA: But in all of this extraneous stuff  
about my clients, I mean that they never brought up to  
the Court before, now all of a sudden he's got all  
these things, he's this horrible person, he's going to  
have them arrested, I mean I don't know what to say to  
it because I don't know if any of that is true. All I  
know is that he was there in France I guess last week,  
he didn't get arrested, he came back, so I guess there  
wasn't any problem there. I don't know. It's just  
nothing has changed other than the fact that my  
clients are still ill, still can't travel under  
doctors' orders and, as I said, we can do this and  
fashion it in a way, I don't know why we can't do it  
remotely. Then they don't have to worry about being  
arrested and all that stuff that they're making up.  
You know, nothing's happened, I don't know what to  
tell them about my client has assured me that they  
would sign affidavits. One of the clients is a lawyer  
in France, he would be -- everyone is willing to sign  
whatever they need, they feel to be protected, but if



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they're so afraid of going to France, not that it stopped them from going last week, perhaps maybe we should do it remotely which could be easily done. It's not like we're asking them just because we don't want to come, you know, they don't want to come, there are valid medical reasons that preclude them from traveling at this time.

THE COURT: Okay --

MR. ZAUDERER: May I address -- sorry.

THE COURT: No. Mr. Reda, sometimes if it looks like you're winning an argument, you don't need to keep talking.

MR. REDA: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: All right, one thing, I want to move forward on this, all right? You, Mr. Reda, you represented that there are medical, real, valid medical issues that preclude your clients from traveling for a deposition. You've represented that you can provide a doctor's note but you have not yet.

MR. REDA: Only because the, in our papers, even in our first submissions we asked the Court if they wanted them we would --

THE COURT: Right, I know.

MR. REDA: And since you didn't ask for them,

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we didn't give them to you. But we can give them to you at any time, Judge.

THE COURT: More, more concerning to me is, and also, since we're on the record I don't want to get into the details of your client's medical conditions or anything, but I wanted to know if those medical issues and those reasons have been fully disclosed to defense counsel while you've been talking about whether or not the, you know, this is a good enough reason, in other words.

MR. REDA: Yes, Judge, we've supplied them with that documentation, we just didn't supply it to the Court because the Court didn't say they wanted it.

THE COURT: Okay, I see defense counsel wants to confer, so why don't you talk among yourselves for a moment.

MR. ZAUDERER: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

(PAUSE IN PROCEEDING)

MR. ZAUDERER: Your Honor, there were two plaintiffs, as you know. With respect to the second plaintiff, Mr. Saulnier, we've been given no proffer of any medical issue or any medical condition, whatsoever. We've been given his driver's license

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2 which shows his age which I believe was 79, mere age  
3 without more is not probative at all of inability to  
4 travel. With respect to Mr. Sillam, we've been given  
5 an unsworn doctor's note from early September from a  
6 general practitioner, very vague, conclusory, unsworn  
7 post litigation. We've been telling the plaintiffs for  
8 six months that this, we believe this is conclusory  
9 and inadequate under this Court's case law and they've  
10 given us nothing further.

11 MR. REDA: All I can say, Judge, is they have  
12 never asked for any further documentation, we gave  
13 them the doctor's note in French and then we had it  
14 translated for them so that it would be in English  
15 also. And as they're aware, he's got serious medical  
16 issues, heart conditions, the doctor precludes him  
17 from traveling. They keep bringing up that he traveled  
18 in 2018, well that was five years ago, things change.

19 MR. ZAUDERER: If --

20 THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Reda, is it, is it your  
21 position for both plaintiffs that there are medical  
22 reasons, that there are medical reasons that they  
23 should not be traveling?

24 MR. REDA: Yes.

25 THE COURT: Okay. I am -- all right, but it

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2 sounds like there's a dispute as to whether the  
3 proffers that have been provided are sufficient, okay.  
4 All right, who wanted to speak next, Mr. Zauderer, go  
5 ahead.

6 MR. ZAUDERER: Yeah, just on one issue, kind  
7 of the flourish was, the statement was made I went to  
8 France, nothing happened, I didn't get arrested.  
9 That's not what happens. Mr. Sillam here --

10 THE COURT: I don't care. I don't care,  
11 that's not relevant here, okay?

12 MR. ZAUDERER: All right.

13 THE COURT: What I've heard articulated, a  
14 concern that there will be criminal proceedings --

15 MR. ZAUDERER: Correct.

16 THE COURT: Unfairly brought that will cause  
17 problems --

18 MR. ZAUDERER: Correct, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Significant problems, right --

20 MR. ZAUDERER: Yes, he just has to file them,  
21 that's all he has to do.

22 THE COURT: Okay, let's, let's explore that  
23 issue a little bit. I'm hearing from Mr. Reda that Mr.  
24 Reda, as an officer of the court represent that he  
25 will not, this his clients will not, will do no such

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2 thing, okay. What I'm hearing now is quite  
3 speculative and I'm a little bit concerned at the tone  
4 and the tenor of this argument, but what you're  
5 saying, Mr. Zauderer is, also as an officer of the  
6 court, Mr. Reda doesn't have control of his clients,  
7 his clients are crazy and they're going to sue me  
8 anyway.

9 MR. ZAUDERER: I think it's, I can't know  
10 that. I can't know that.

11 THE COURT: Okay --

12 MR. ZAUDERER: Of course it's speculative.

13 THE COURT: But explain to me --

14 MR. ZAUDERER: Yes.

15 THE COURT: Explain to me why the Court does  
16 not have the ability, this Court, why I --

17 MR. ZAUDERER: Yes.

18 THE COURT: And the District Judge on this  
19 case, do not have the ability to fashion a proper  
20 remedy or recourse if, in fact, it turns out that  
21 these clients have done something that Mr. Reda  
22 advised them not to do and which they, themselves,  
23 have represented and promised not to do?

24 MR. ZAUDERER: Because in the real world, Your  
25 Honor, I don't believe Mr. Sillam will care. I have

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his criminal history, why would he care? The worst that's going to happen is the Court would impose some fine, perhaps dismiss his case, he's not here, he's not American, he's in France, he can still file a criminal proceeding over there, he can do anything he wants.

So the answer, Your Honor, respectfully, is the very important tools that this Court has would not be effective if what I say is true and I think there is a record here to suggest this is a real possibility.

THE COURT: Not that I'm suggesting this, that anybody consider this, but you did not mention, for example, contempt sanctions?

MR. ZAUDERER: Again, I don't think, first of all, I don't know whether we'd get that, but assuming we were afforded that relief, what does it matter to Mr. Sillam? He's French, he has no concern. He's brought this case here to take a shot at it and he keeps bringing criminal cases in France, and he keeps being investigated, and if we can get, we've been told this by the police there because Labaton was the subject of his investigation so they released to us his criminal history which is substantial.

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THE COURT: All right, you are not going to mention Mr. Sillam's criminal history anymore, okay, it's irrelevant at this point.

MR. ZAUDERER: Okay.

THE COURT: All right, talk to me about, is there any other reason why you cannot conduct an in person deposition in France? I've heard the, you know, I'm going to be subject to potential criminal charges, not because of the state of the law or because of the, because of the French blocking statute or anything like that but specifically because of these plaintiffs. The argument is also made that these plaintiffs' lawyers' representations are not sufficient, that the plaintiffs, themselves, that the representations by the plaintiffs, themselves, are not sufficient. So that's one reason, right? And I guess the other -- is that the primary reason, what are the other reasons why you cannot do a deposition in France?

MR. ZAUDERER: There is no reason other than that that I cannot do it. I'm not saying it can't be done and if I have made, I don't think I've argued that, I'm not, Your Honor. I'm saying there are many practical problems which I've discussed, I know Your

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Honor is fully aware of them because sometimes in the real world, you know, the theoretical remedies for things are really not practical and that's what I've suggested. I won't repeat myself, I'll refer you to what I've already argued, all about the time differences, the practical problems with a busy Court, can't be expected to address every problem right away and even if it were 3,500 miles away in a different time zone and perhaps having to stay there, it's expensive, in my view there are, respectfully, no justification.

And one other point, I think the only final point, it's probably buried in our papers so it's not new, is I would ask the Court to take into consideration when you weigh all these factors, much of our experience and perhaps Your Honor's experience in practice, is with nonparty witnesses. And a lot of the case law comes from that. And while it is not determinative, we're talking about a party. Usually we take nonparty witnesses in Europe, we have cases here, the witnesses are all over, I've done a lot of this over the years, I've really never seen a position where, what's Mr. Sillam going to not come to trial because he's too ill, he's going to rely on my



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deposition of him? I mean the reality, I mean that's something to consider. I don't know the answer to that. He claims he's too sick but he's bringing the case here and three criminal cases in France and he's going to come say I don't have to come trial and just wait for that and maybe he can extract a settlement, this is not going to happen. So that's my other point, Your Honor.

MR. REDA: If I may respond, Judge?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. REDA: Well first of all, the sanction of you actually dismissing his case so outweighs any allegation they might bring a criminal, a baseless charge against this lawyer, I mean the plaintiffs have spent so much money in legal fees and such to prosecute this case, they think that it's worth a lot of money, to think that they would intentionally, knowing that the case could be dismissed and they could be sanctioned by this Court even further because they somehow have some vendetta against a lawyer they've never met is so speculative and kind of silly. Because I mean they want the case here, they want to have the case adjudicated, they wouldn't do anything so blatant that would cause this Court to dismiss

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2 their case as a sanction for violating an affidavit  
3 they are willing to sign fashioned by either the Court  
4 or by defense counsel that shows that they're not  
5 going to do that. I mean and it keeps talking about  
6 this, you know, if this wasn't in Court, you know,  
7 this would be a defamation lawsuit, I mean every, I  
8 mean you would think this man is a child molesting  
9 murderer the way they keep talking about him, we  
10 talked to the police about him, all this stuff.  
11 There's no proof of it, there's nothing they gave to  
12 the Court, nothing they gave to us, it's just kind of  
13 trying impugning him by a broad stroke that he's not a  
14 nice guy, yet the subject matter of this lawsuit is  
15 that their clients defrauded them, lied and  
16 misrepresented to them facts which is why we're to  
17 begin with.

18           So if anyone has a history of  
19 misrepresentation, of lying --

20           MR. ZAUDERER: Oh --

21           MR. REDA: (continuing) -- of doing the wrong  
22 thing, it's not my clients, it's their clients.

23           MR. ZAUDERER: That's out of order.

24           THE COURT: Oh, my goodness, you're both out  
25 of order. All right --

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MR. ZAUDERER: Respectfully, Judge, I, apologies, I don't think I've said, made any argument that's out of order, I apologize if I have.

THE COURT: You have continually referred to the plaintiffs in this case in pejorative terms, suggested that they won't listen to their lawyers, suggested that they are willing to bring baseless and frivolous lawsuits --

MR. ZAUDERER: Correct, I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And continued to push that point even after I have told you not to keep doing it.

MR. ZAUDERER: Apologize if I've done that --

THE COURT: I have listened and I have heard your concern. I agree that given some of the history in this case, that it is not, that there is some there there, that there is a non-zero possibility that this might happen, but I have also listened carefully to what Mr. Reda, who is also an officer of this court and who represents these individuals, that they have tendered or proffered affidavits or other assurances that they will not do such a thing, and that I think should reduce the possibility, even if it doesn't reduce it to zero it reduces it to a number that is, that may be acceptable considering the other recourse

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2 that you may have. Which admittedly would happen after  
3 a bad event or a bad incident, but sometimes that's  
4 what -- sometimes that's all we've got, right, that is  
5 inherent in the definition of the word remedy, all  
6 right. And we also have not yet covered whether a  
7 remote deposition might alleviate that issue and bring  
8 that possibility down to zero.

9           So let's talk about a remote or video  
10 deposition.

11           MR. ZAUDERER: Sure.

12           THE COURT: I have heard already why there are  
13 reasons that it would be impracticable, why it would a  
14 hassle, why it would not be preferred. I share those  
15 reasons, okay, I understand that, I want to hear if  
16 there's anything else with regard to a remote or video  
17 deposition that makes it not preferred, or less  
18 preferred, or not possible.

19           MR. ZAUDERER: Sure, I hope this is  
20 responsive. The only other point other than the things  
21 that you've alluded to in the practicalities is the  
22 point we've made in the papers that under the law as  
23 we've put it out for Your Honor, whatever concerns  
24 there are under the blocking statute exist whether the  
25 deposition is in person or by, or is remote, that's

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our view that we've advanced to you and substantiated.

THE COURT: But I thought I heard Mr. Reda say that the blocking statute really concerns national, issues of national economic interest and normally do not apply or would not be implicated if there were a witness who was appearing voluntarily and under agreement and for a private personal lawsuit.

MR. ZAUDERER: So, Your Honor, if I may ask Mr. Matetsky to address it who can do so more knowledgeably than I. Go ahead.

MR. MATETSKY: Very briefly, Your Honor, and we've given you some case law on this. There are many countries which although they are parties to the Hague convention, take the position if you've got a consensual deposition you're free to take it in our territory, we don't express a national interest, we don't -- we don't care.

THE COURT: And France is not one of them?

MR. MATETSKY: France is not one of those countries. France, and we've given you the law on this and we've given you, Mr. Tetley's declaration takes the position that even if it's fully consensual, if the deposition of a French national is taking place on French territory, whether in person or remotely,

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2 you have to jump through the Hague convention hoops.

3 THE COURT: Okay, why not jump through the  
4 Hague Convention hoops?

5 MR. MATETSKY: Because there's no assurance --  
6 there are two ways that people can address that. One  
7 is frankly to say even though we're supposed to go  
8 through the Hague Convention we're just not going to  
9 do it, everyone will turn a blind eye and we just  
10 won't care.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. MATETSKY: That might be tenable in  
13 another case, given what we've heard earlier about  
14 these particular plaintiffs we wouldn't feel  
15 comfortable about that.

16 THE COURT: I'm not, I'm not even putting that  
17 on the table.

18 MR. MATETSKY: Okay, the other --

19 THE COURT: So what's the not turning a blind  
20 eye?

21 MR. MATETSKY: If we don't turn a blind eye  
22 then we have to go through the Hague Convention as  
23 pointed and as we've discussed, there is significant  
24 potential delay there. There are two possible  
25 alternatives, let's suppose, I gather Your Honor is

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2 familiar with the procedure, we go through the  
3 Commissioner. In many cases there is a, there is a  
4 deposition that takes place that runs smoothly but  
5 that is not guaranteed to happen. We don't know who  
6 the Commissioner is going to be, what the Commissioner  
7 is going to do, what attitude the Commissioner is  
8 going to take, how the Commissioner might react to the  
9 different scenarios that might come up, there is no  
10 assurance of a complete and full examination. And  
11 given that as Mr. Zauderer pointed out we're not  
12 talking about some peripheral nonparty, we're talking  
13 about the plaintiffs in the action, there should be a  
14 full, free, unfettered deposition under the American  
15 rules is our submission.

16 THE COURT: So the problem here is there will  
17 be delay, if you go through the Hague you have delay  
18 and you have problems with a Commissioner, anything  
19 else?

20 MR. MATETSKY: And that there is no assurance  
21 that we'll have the full and free deposition that we'd  
22 be able to have in New York.

23 THE COURT: You know what, there is no  
24 assurance that anybody gets to have, that any  
25 deposition will proceed fully, freely and fairly no

1 PROCEEDINGS 40

2 matter where it's taken, no matter who's taking it,  
3 okay, and there are remedies after the fact.

4 I want to go back to -- I want to go back to  
5 your point about the Commissioner, Mr. Matetsky. So  
6 you're suggesting that you would have no ability to  
7 find or designate your own commissioner? I thought  
8 that under the Hague there could be a judge or some  
9 judicial officer or you could find your own  
10 commissioner?

11 MR. MATETSKY: We could ask for that. We could  
12 ask for that and Your Honor could ask for that, but  
13 there is no guarantee that it would be granted.

14 THE COURT: There are no guarantees in life,  
15 Mr. Matetsky. All right, Mr. Reda, do you have  
16 something to say about this issue?

17 MR. REDA: Yeah, first of all, this issue has  
18 been, was addressed really almost word for word by the  
19 Federal District Court in Pennsylvania in which they  
20 said --

21 THE COURT: Yes, which you cited in your, I'm  
22 trying to look at, trying to find where it is in your  
23 brief.

24 MR. REDA: Yeah, page 4, Judge.

25 THE COURT: Okay, this is the asbestos case?



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MR. REDA: Yes, product liability litigation in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania --

THE COURT: Yep.

MR. REDA: Where the Court ruled all that "the voluntary deposition of a plaintiff in this case poses no threat to France's sovereignty or to France's interest in its own legal procedures, the deposition will not compel anyone's testimony, will burden or inconvenience France or its Courts or citizens." That's what we have here. And there is nothing to indicate that we can't do this remotely. I mean could it be, I'm not saying that it wouldn't be less convenient, yes, it would be a little harder, but it's not like it's asking you because, you know, they just don't want to come. I think that there are valid medical reasons for that, that's why we've been having this conversation. If I had come here and said to the Court, well, they just, you know, they just don't want to come, well, too bad, they have to come. But that's not what we have here, they don't have to go through the Hague convention, in fact, our Federal Courts have ruled consistently, not only the Second Circuit but the Third Circuit, the Supreme Court, that the preferred way of doing depositions is through notice

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and that you'd only go to the Hague Convention if you think there's going to be a real problem with a witness who is not voluntarily willing to be deposed. That's not the case here.

So while they could have gone through the Hague Convention, there was no need for them to do that because our witnesses are voluntarily, and it's not even they're nonparty witnesses, they are, they are parties that have a great interest, you know, in this proceeding, therefore, they have to be careful about what they do that's going to affect the Court's, you know, granting sanctions if they don't do -- if they do something improper. This, the notice requirement is really the way they should have gone here, but if they wanted to go Hague they should have done that, you know, months ago. I don't think there's anything that makes it so insurmountable that we can't do this deposition remotely, especially considering that even before we got to this point they had already stated they were videotaping the deposition. So I mean I think they're protected many different ways to make sure that this goes as smoothly as any deposition can go.

THE COURT: All right, any response to that,

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defense counsel?

MR. ZAUDERER: Give us a moment, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, thanks.

(PAUSE IN PROCEEDING)

MR. ZAUDERER: Your Honor, the case that Mr. Reda cites, I believe, is a case in which the Court said, you know what, everybody's in agreement, just let's ignore the Hague Convention and just go take the deposition and hope the French authorities don't find out about it don't care. I believe that's the alternative, the one alternative that your specifically indicated a month ago --

THE COURT: So then go to the Hague Convention. If you don't want to do it that way then go through the Hague Convention, right, what's the problem with that?

MR. ZAUDERER: Well I think we've indicated what our concerns are about --

THE COURT: You might not get the commissioner that you want? Why, you know what, there are plenty of lawyers resident in France who are also barred in this court, perhaps one of them might be an appropriate commissioner for your deposition, if you elect to conduct it by remote means, or I guess if you

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were to be there in person, I guess.

MR. ZAUDERER: Judge, respectfully, I've made my arguments to you.

THE COURT: All right, I guess I'm just trying to understand what the, that, I'm trying to understand that, and I would like you to correct me if I'm wrong here, but the issues, the video or remote deposition would resolve completely the concerns, Mr. Zauderer, that you would have with potential frivolous criminal prosecutions.

MR. ZAUDERER: No --

THE COURT: No.

MR. ZAUDERER: It would not, Your Honor. No, if my theory is correct and I've explained why, the same concern whether you do something remotely or in person in France.

MR. MATETSKY: France, and we've given Your Honor a declaration and authority on this, France takes the position that if the witness is sitting in France it's a French deposition to which the French procedural requirements apply regardless of where the questioner is sitting.

MR. ZAUDERER: And I think you asked a practical question and I'm trying to answer you as

1 well, Your Honor, I think you asked about what  
2 problems would that, and maybe we've covered this, I  
3 apologize in advance if I have, but not only is it  
4 expensive and difficult, but with the time difference,  
5 I checked with French counsel, I have to have a  
6 reporter, I have to have a videographer, I have to  
7 have a translator. We're talking about 11:00 at night,  
8 you can't easily get people to do that in France at  
9 night, it just doesn't work that way in that system. I  
10 can't just say, oh, call somebody, just get a  
11 reporter, oh, what time do we start, what time do we  
12 go to, well we go to 11:00 at night. It doesn't,  
13 that's a practical problem, I hope that's responsive.

14 THE COURT: Oh, I see, that would be a  
15 practical problem.

16 MR. ZAUDERER: Yes.

17 THE COURT: That perhaps could be alleviated  
18 if the deposition were taken during business hours in  
19 France.

20 MR. ZAUDERER: Yes, and I have to do it at 4  
21 a.m.

22 THE COURT: With me taking no position whether  
23 counsel is in New York or Paris, right?

24 MR. ZAUDERER: Right, I mean I'd have to get  
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to the office at 2 a.m. after a full day, prepare, and take a seven or eight hour deposition. You know, I'm as old as the, one of these defendants here, my birthday is tomorrow.

THE COURT: Happy early birthday.

MR. ZAUDERER: Thank you. One of the plaintiffs, I should say.

THE COURT: Okay, just a minute. So, Mr. Reda, you've tendered or you proffered some a sworn affidavit or undertaking that your clients would not pursue?

MR. REDA: Yeah, we put in our papers that they would sign whatever affidavits that the, we told them this, that they feel comfortable to protect them that he would not be bringing, neither of them would be bringing any criminal proceedings or any proceedings, whatsoever, in France, in regards to the deposition. They could even have sanctions built into the affidavit if they violate that, I just don't, I think the chances of it happening are so slim because the ultimate sanction here would be you dismiss their case and I think that --

THE COURT: There could be more than that.

MR. REDA: Yes, exactly, and that, in and of

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2 itself, would be enough to make sure that they never  
3 do that because, you know, they put a lot of time,  
4 energy and money into this case and, therefore, to  
5 have some lawyer that they don't know somehow  
6 frivolously arrested and risk the case being dismissed  
7 and then being financially sanctioned, I think is  
8 farfetched and the chances of that are slim to none.

9 THE COURT: Okay, any other -- all right.

10 MR. ZAUDERER: I think I've, I don't want to  
11 repeat myself but I think I've made the point in  
12 conclusion that I don't believe that the plaintiff,  
13 based on the record which I've asserted I think  
14 fairly, is trustworthy and will not be deterred in  
15 France by anything that's done here. But I've made  
16 that point, Your Honor, and I'd just repeat it.

17 THE COURT: And you've made it again.

18 MR. ZAUDERER: Thank you.

19 THE COURT: And you need not make it further.

20 MR. ZAUDERER: I'm sorry?

21 THE COURT: And you need not make it again.

22 MR. ZAUDERER: Very well, I'm guided by what  
23 you say.

24 THE COURT: All right, although everything  
25 that I had issued in this case concerning the

1  
2 plaintiffs' depositions were -- concerning the  
3 plaintiffs' depositions was aimed to get the parties  
4 and their counsel to find a mutually acceptable path  
5 forward for depositions, I am concerned that counsel  
6 in this case are unable to reach agreement on much of  
7 anything. So as to Mr. Saulnier, if there are medical  
8 reasons why, to be proffered as to why Mr. Saulnier  
9 should not or cannot attend a deposition in New York  
10 in person I direct you to provide them to counsel no  
11 later than February 3<sup>rd</sup>. They are not to be filed on  
12 the docket, they are not to be sent to chambers.

13 All right, and I expect that the lawyers  
14 should meet and confer on a process and attempt one  
15 last time to agree on a deposition process and  
16 location for Mr. Saulnier after that has been, that  
17 medical proffer has been provided.

18 MR. REDA: Yes, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Okay. As to Mr. Sillam, I  
20 regretfully feel that we would not even resolve the  
21 first issue of the, whether what Mr. Sillam has  
22 already proffered constitutes good cause without  
23 further evidentiary hearings and further discovery. I  
24 do not think that is practical, or helpful or an  
25 efficient way to resolve the issue of Mr. Sillam's



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2 deposition.

3           Accordingly, my ruling with regard to Mr.  
4 Sillam's deposition is that defendants may elect  
5 whether to conduct a deposition of Mr. Sillam remotely  
6 or in person with Mr. Sillam in France. That is  
7 defendants' election. The parties are to work together  
8 in good faith to agree to the particulars and  
9 logistics of the deposition, including but not limited  
10 to providing affidavits or other statements or  
11 agreements from Mr. Sillam to address the concerns  
12 raised by defense counsel about frivolous proceedings  
13 brought in France, or potential frivolous proceedings  
14 brought in France. The Court takes no position on  
15 whether defendants should proceed under the Hague  
16 convention. That is at their election, I'm not going to rule  
17 one way or the other.

18           I am going to caution counsel because you're the  
19 ones that are here, that I expect you to behave and conduct  
20 yourselves in the deposition and insure that your clients  
21 also, to the extent that they're present, conduct themselves  
22 appropriately. If there are motions to compel or motions to  
23 continue the deposition or motions for sanction that arise  
24 out of the deposition, they will be briefed, they will  
25 include the full transcript as well as the video which can

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2 be filed provisionally under seal, and if I need to decide a  
3 motion I will apportion costs under 37(a)(5). I'm telling  
4 you right now, all right, I will make this a loser pays  
5 situation if there are further motions concerning Mr.  
6 Sillam's deposition. I take to heart, I am concerned by the,  
7 by what you have told me, Mr. Zauderer, about what Mr.  
8 Sillam has done in the past about criminal proceedings, I am  
9 listening to that, okay. Maybe I'm like Charlie Brown with  
10 a football, but I have faith and hope that Mr. Reda and the  
11 representations that he's made and the work that he has done  
12 with his client will make that a nonissue, all right? If it  
13 becomes an issue, I do want to hear about it, okay?

14 All right, the other thing that I wanted to  
15 raise, I know that that was the only issue that you  
16 all had raised, but we have been getting snail mail  
17 from a lawyer in France concerning subpoenas served by  
18 plaintiffs on Degroof Petercam Wealth Management, does  
19 anybody have, can anybody tell me what these letters  
20 are about? And I, we did have them put on the docket  
21 and if you don't have copies my deputy can hand you  
22 clean copies of what we received?

23 MR. ZAUDERER: I had seen something that was  
24 filed on the docket just about twenty minutes before  
25 Court so I obviously haven't had attention, a chance

1 to explore it thoroughly. But from our point of view,  
2 these are, the plaintiffs gave us notice weeks ago  
3 that they were planning to serve a bunch of document  
4 subpoenas on financial institutions in France that  
5 allegedly once had a relationship with Labaton. This  
6 wasn't done under any valid procedure I'm aware of,  
7 you can't just show up in France and start serving  
8 American depositions so it's not surprising that some  
9 of the nonparties have problems with that. I don't  
10 know that those nonparties are actually before this  
11 Court, but from our point of view that's what this is.

12  
13 These are not documents that the, that the  
14 plaintiffs actually need. Labaton has produced all of  
15 its records relating to any income that it received  
16 from these institutions during the relevant time  
17 period, but plaintiffs, these are plaintiffs'  
18 subpoenas so that's all I have to say.

19 THE COURT: Okay, are these, are these  
20 subpoenas seeking documents or documents and  
21 depositions?

22 MR. REDA: Just documents, Judge, and they,  
23 and I told the lawyer, he said that they weren't going  
24 to provide documents for a couple of reasons, but one  
25 was that they don't have any, second of all, it's not

1 the right entity, and we said fine, end of discussion,  
2 you don't have the documents, don't, you know, we're  
3 not doing anything further. And for some reason, I  
4 think this is the second time he's filed the same  
5 letter to the Court explaining why he's not providing  
6 documents that we're not, no longer asking him to  
7 provide because he says he doesn't have them. And that  
8 it's not the right entity and we should subpoena an  
9 entity in the United States, not in France, fine. We  
10 accepted his representations and I thought the matter was  
11 completed because we're not doing anything further.  
12

13 We did it properly through the way you're  
14 supposed to serve subpoenas in France but he said that  
15 they're not, you know, they're not complying and we  
16 said fine, so don't comply. I don't know why he, that  
17 wasn't good enough for the lawyer that he felt that he  
18 had to let the Court know that he wasn't going to  
19 comply, but I think now it's just a nonissue because  
20 we're not going any further with it, as I told the  
21 lawyer.

22 THE COURT: All right, I'm going to direct  
23 that you file a joint status letter by February 17<sup>th</sup>.  
24 The status letter will, will describe the status of  
25 plaintiffs' depositions. In other words, you're going

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2 to tell me what you decided to do with regard to Mr.  
3 Sillam's deposition and also let me know if there are  
4 any disputes coming up with Mr. Saulnier's deposition,  
5 or if you're able to schedule it. I will give you a  
6 little heads up, obviously not binding, it's not a  
7 ruling, but if, if there is a dispute on Mr.  
8 Saulnier's deposition, we're going to go through the  
9 same discussion and the same articulation. So you can  
10 save your clients a lot of expense by cutting to the  
11 chase and exploring whether an in person deposition in  
12 France, a remote deposition with the witness in France  
13 or a deposition in New York, which of these is  
14 possible or amenable. But I would hope not to have to  
15 see this as a full blown motion again. If it is I'll  
16 address it but I will address it with 37(a)(5), Rule  
17 37(a)(5) in the back of my head.

18 And then the other item to be discussed  
19 specifically in the joint status letter is whether,  
20 whether there is a dispute about these third party  
21 subpoenas, okay, or whether it's no longer an issue.  
22 And then, of course, whether there are any new  
23 disputes and if there is anything else that the Court  
24 needs to address, all right?

25 So anything else that anybody needs to raise

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at this time, Mr. Reda?

MR. REDA: Not raise, is it possible to, I now you said 2/3 for the medicals, is it possible to get a couple of more days to get those only because he's in France, I've got to, you know, make sure that, and then once we get them I've got to have them translated into English because no one here is going to be able to read them in French and the doctor isn't going to read them in French, but we'll have them translated into English as we did with Mr. Sillam's medical.

THE COURT: All right, February 10<sup>th</sup>.

MR. REDA: Thank you, Judge.

MR. ZAUDERER: Nothing -- I'm sorry, nothing on our side.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, thank you very much. I had another question, I see a gentleman sitting in the back, is he one of your lawyers?

MR. ZAUDERER: He's with Labaton, in-house counsel.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. All right, what's your name?

MR. MICHAEL KENT: Michael Kent, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. You're welcome to sit at counsel table, even if you're, you know, not speaking

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or anything like that as the client. I have plenty of cases where the clients, you know, if they choose to attend a conference are welcome to come and sit at counsel table.

MR. KENT: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay? All right, thank you. All right, so medical proffer for Mr. Saulnier, February 10<sup>th</sup>, joint status letter by February 17<sup>th</sup> to talk about plaintiffs' depositions, whether any issue remains with the third party subpoenas and also any other disputes on the horizon.

All right, is there anything we need to do about the discovery end date or is that still far enough out that we can leave it?

MR. ZAUDERER: May I have a moment?

MR. REDA: I think, Judge, the only outstanding discovery is the depositions. The depositions. I believe all paper discovery has been completed is my understanding.

THE COURT: Okay, what's the discovery end date?

MR. REDA: Right now it's February 28<sup>th</sup> for fact witnesses?

MR. ZAUDERER: Yeah, we're going to need an

1  
2 extension if we go through these hoops.

3 THE COURT: Yes, so why don't you in the  
4 February 17<sup>th</sup> letter also propose a new discovery end  
5 date.

6 MR. ZAUDERER: Thank you, we will.

7 MR. REDA: Yes, Judge.

8 THE COURT: All right, the last thing is I'm  
9 going to request the parties order a copy of the  
10 transcript, share the cost 50/50.

11 MR. ZAUDERER: Sure.

12 THE COURT: All right, thank you very much, we  
13 are adjourned.

14 (Whereupon the matter is adjourned.)  
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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Carole Ludwig, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the case of Sillam, et al. versus Labaton Sucharow LLP, Docket #21cv6675, was prepared using digital transcription software and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Signature

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Carole Ludwig

Date: February 1, 2023